THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CFOOK-Great Partsianne Ballet WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING-THE POOL'S REVENUE. Mr. Edwis Booth.

THIS EVENING-"OURS." Mr. Lesier Wallack

THIS EVENING CAMARALZAMAN AND BADOURA. The Wor

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
THIS EVENING—CENDRILLON—GRAND FAIRY BALLET. OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS KVENING-ENGLISH OPERA-FRA DIAVOLO. Ricking

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-THE LITTLE BAREFOOT-JACK CADE. Miss BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

DAT AND EVENING—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, Mrs. G. C. Howard.

TWO MUNDHED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES—VAN AMBURGIES
COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

NEW-YORK CIECUS.

THIS EVENING - JOCKEY CLUB' RACES. New York Circ
Troups. Miles De Berg. Makinde at 2½ o'clock.

THIS EVENING-ETHIOPIAN MINSTERLEY. Budworth's Minsterley.

THIS EVENING-MADAGANCAR BALLET TROUPS. THIS EVENING-M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.

STEINWAY HALL.

THIS EVI-NING-TENTH (WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT.

THIS EVENING-BUNYAN TABLE MIX. TWENTY-FIRST-ST. REPORMED DUTCH CHURCH.
THIS EVENING-GRAND CONCERT. Mr. Alfred H. Pease

SKATING.
THIS APTERNOON—GRAND CARSIVAL AT OATMAN'S RINK.

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The Gordam Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputations they have established in the production of Solid Silver in Warr, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now samera the public that they will fully south that reputation by the profuedion of Killer Contarns Warrs of such quality and extreme durability as will finance entire antisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

DORMAN MPOCO And all such are fully guaranteed. Ther feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be pro-cured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

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AN AFFIDAVIT.—"I. ISBNE L. Dusenberry, of of No. 150 North Seventhest, Williamsburgh, N. V. being duly seorn, solemaly declare that, has December, I was so serveely affected with Rheumatian as to be unable to move for three weeks; and that after having taken but three dones of Matcalin's Grizat Rheumatian transled to walk without assistance, and otherwise restored to perfect besith."

CONSUMPTION, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPERSIA. and Piles anccessfult treated by Dr. A. Urnan, at his Medical Office, No. 35 East Fourthest, third door from the Hower, and between Boxery and Broadway.

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DEAR SOI: Please send me with dispatch.

10 Gross Mutcalful's Reference Reference.

5 Gross Mutcalful's Anti-statous Pills.

The sale of your articles is constantly increasing with me; and, as far as I hearigive entire satisfaction.

Very Respectfully.

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is the simplest and by all odds the most powerful Brick Machine in America. It has no complex muchinery to get out of order, no stotted beer or oug gearing to be perpendiably breaking. It works all kinds of clay, makes 2,000 good bricks per hour with one pair horses, or 4,320 per hour by stosm, and actisfaction is guaranteed.

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Best family machine in the world,
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WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEW-GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEW-Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.

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TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY
ANDAGEA, SUSPENSORY
LIGHT STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY AT EVERDELL'S CARD DEPOT, No. 302 Broad-

A SURE PILE CURE. DR. GILRERY'S PIER INSTRUMENT.

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I. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 275 Broadmay, New-York. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER,

WILLOOK & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE .- "Its THE HOWE MACHINE Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sew-ING MACRINES. Ettas Hown, jr., (original inventor of the Section), President. No. 696 Broadway, N. Y.

# ARMY GAZETTE.

GEDERED.

GENERALD.

G APPOINTED.

Joseph Tallcott, 4th Connecticut Volunteers, appointed Second Lisuconni 9th United States Colored troops.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OF TRESURAPE TO THE THIBUNA.

Jan. 7.—Past Assistant-Paymuster Danforth P. Wright to steamer Huron; Acting Essign Benjamin O. Lowes, and Mate John S. O'Brien, to steamer Marblebead.

Ospt. M. Collins, commanding steamer Escramente, informs the Navy Bopartment, under date flee. Is, of his arrival at Funchal, Maderia, on Bosancher 9, from Fayal, suchoring at St. Michael, where he remained had I hours in consequence of being quarantined. He was to sail for Teacetile, not that day. All on heard were well.

Commander J. H. Baker, commanding steamer Unadilla, sailed from the Navy Fard, New Fork, for the Asiahis squadres, on the 17th inst.

The day of Hear-Admiral James S. Pahner, commanding North Atlantic Squadrum, is to be transferred from the steamer Rhote Inland to the steamer Sunquelaume. A large number of officers have been transferred your the structure of the latter wrasel, those of the latter having been placed mailting orders.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1867.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. potice can be taken of Amorymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-aut necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for All business letters for this office should be addressed to "Tun Taru-UNR," New York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

TO ADVERTISERS. We will thank our advertising customers to hand s their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after o'clock they caunot be classified under their proper beads.

The second page contains an article on "The Republican Alliance," by Joseph Mazzini, from the Atlantic Monthly for February, New-Jersey News, and the Money Article and Markets. The Prices Current for Country Produce will be found on the seventh page, and some New-England News on the third page.

Chas. D. Drake was yesterday chosen United States Senator from Missouri. Frank Blair had the honor of being beaten by him.

In the Illinois Legislature Lyman Trumbull was yesterday named by each branch for Senator-a formality which precedes, as in our State, the declaration of his actual election.

Each House of the New-York Legislature yesterday chose Roscoe Conkling as its nominee for the United States Senate. The two Houses will meet in convention to-day, and he will be declared elected. Gov. Boreman, in his message yesterday,

ment, and the Senate of West Virginia ratified it by a vote of 15 to 3. It will propably pass the House to-day. Gen. Geary was inaugurated Governor of

argued in favor of the Constitutional Amend-

Pennsylvania yesterday. His Inaugural Address asserts Radical principles with emphasis, and declares that there is no such thing as republican government in the Rebel States.

The evacuation of Mexico by the French has fairly begun. A Cable dispatch informs us that a detachment of French troops from Mexico has just arrived in France, and also that the last of the transports to take home to France the legions that opened Maximilian's way to a titular imperial throne on this continent left Toulon for Vera Cruz last Monday evening.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Howard called up a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report the present relations between France and Mexico as fully as possible. Speaking on the resolution, Mr. Howard declared that the Government of the United States has never made a determined effort to bring about the withdrawal of the French. The recognition of Maximilian had been resolved upon as a part of our foreign policy early in 1865, if we may credit Mr. Howard's authorities.

The Hon, Simon Cameron was yesterday elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania to succeed Mr. Cowan. Mr. Cameron, in a speech made after his election, declared himself in favor of striking the word 'white" from the Constitution of the State, and defined Andrew Johnson as "a traitor to his party, an enemy of his coun-'try." He repledged himself to the policy of Protection to American Industry. We judge that the Republicans of Pennsylvania are at last to be represented in the Senate. Mr. Cowan must make the best use of the little time he has left to wrong his constituents.

Our Brazilian correspondence shows that the Paraguayan war is to be continued with renewed energy, and no prospect of speedy peace. The Brazilian army was waiting for reenforcements to renew the attack, and the Marquis de Caxias had assumed command and given new spirit to the campaign. The Paraguayan army, on the other hand, is reported to be full of confidence and ready for action. The interest in the war should not cause the important fact to be overlooked that the Amazon River has been declared free to merchant ships of all nations. The war is not likely to make any great change in South America; but the spirit of progress, of which this is a proof, will work a peaceful and permanent revolution.

Mr. Boutwell moved yesterday to amend the bill for the admission of Nebraska, so that the Legislature thereof before its admission should be enjoined to declare solemnly their assent to the fundamental condition that there shall be no political distinctions on account of color: This point was debated at length, Mr. Stevens making one of his most eloquent and logical speeches. He defined the American Republic as either one according to the declaration of Independence or none at all. He well said that the work which the fathers of the nation postponed was ours to resume and perfect, and, failing this, we were dwarfs either in intellect or moral courage. Mr. Raymond followed in support of the amendment, without pledging himself to the bill. Mr. Boutwell's amendment was adopted by Yeas 87 to Nays 70, and thereupon the bill as amended was passed by Yeas 103, Nays 55-a vote in remarkable contrast to the previous one. Thus the Nebraska bill has passed the House, and has to go back to the Senate for concurrence in the amendment.

There are two kinds of freedom in Maryland, one for whites and another for blacks, and the latest example of the difference is the return of two fugitive colored boys to a cruel master, by Judge Wylie, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The apprenticeship laws of the State make a distinction of color, and do not require masters to educate black children: but these features which violate the letter of the Civil Rights bill were vainly urged upon the Court. The Maryland Squeers made the most of his opportunity, allowed the mother of the children, who had been his slave, to die in the woods of starvation, and when the boys ran away that vation, and when the boys ran away that his persecutions they were in a shocking than in the open fields for a charge despotism to condition. But what can we expect there is nothing like a sharp despotism to condition. his late message, that white criminals could not be sold into slavery, and congratulated the negroes on that privilege? When insincerity goes so far, cruelty is sure to keep up with it.

Our special correspondence and dispatches, published elsewhere, present an unusually full summary of news relating to the progress of the Cretan insurrection. The enthusiasm of the Greeks has been fairly roused in favor of tion and glory of that land which was once the reputation second-rate. How ought the public

nastening in large numbers to the aid of the Cretans in their desperate struggles against the Turk. The captain of an English gunboat, moved by sympathy for the suffering Cretans, had received certain fugitives on board his vessel, and conveyed them to a place of safety. This act has been disclaimed by his Government, and the gunboat withdrawn from Crete. Meanwhile, the American consul, it is reported, had applied to our Government for permission to employ one of the vessels at his command in removing non-combatants from Crete. Sympathy with the Cretans is spreading on all sides, and it remains to be seen how long the cold policy of neutrality insisted on by England, and approved by other European Powers, will prevail against the claims of the patriotic Cretans to the active assistance of their co-religionists in Europe and America. Contributions in money in aid of their cause are already flowing in freely.

### THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

In the House of Representatives, at the last session, the Tariff bill as originally reported raised the rates of duty about 25 per centum. This was a great gain for our industry, but the sober calculations of the Committee on Ways and Means were swept away in the confusion of debate, and the bill as passed and sent to the Senate was materially changed. Still it was an improvement upon the existing Tariff, and we should have been satisfied had the Senate adopted it. But the history of Protection in the last session is one of dispute and disappointment. The Senate postponed its consideration, and this year the Finance Committee have offered a substitute for the House bill, elaborate and thorough, which still further lowers the average duty upon our imports. Of the points of difference, the following are the more important:

The House bill imposed a duty of 50 cents on woolen cloths, which the Senate bill would reduce to 45, though it properly retains the duty upon the staple of 10 cents per pound, and 10 cents ad valorem. Cloth importers will demand a still further reduction, and, we fear, may get it. On carpets, the Senate bill strikes out the ad valorem rate, and reënacts the specific duty of the present Tariff - a decided reduction from the House bill. On cigars, which the House would rate at \$2 50 per pound, the Senate bill places a duty of but 23, retaining, however, 50 per cent ad valorem. The duty on flax in the House bill is \$20 per tun; in the Senate bill it is but \$15. A duty of but 3 cents per square yard and 30 per cent ad valorem is proposed on linens, while the House bill fixed the rate at 6 cents. The duties on teas and coffee are doubled by the Senate bill, one of the few instances of an increased rate. The 20 per cent ad valorem up-

on books is reduced to 15. The Senate bill, however, is much better than the present Tariff, and than that proposed by Commissioner Wells. Cotton manufactures are well protected; the rates of the House bill on steel, iron, dress-goods, and worsteds are retained, and, we regret to add, those on coal. We should not complain if the bill, as it stands, were adopted by the Senate; for it is not likely to be improved by amendments. Yet the fact that the present Tariff does not prevent our people from expending about \$300,000,000 per annum for imports ought to convince Congress that an increase of at least 25 per cent on the existing rates is demanded by our industrial

We must protect our manufactures thoroughly f we would elevate our standard of labor. Unskilled labor, employed in the ruder toils. does not obtain half the wages paid to manufacturing workmen, and the real labor-power of the country cannot be utilized without a use it, and not depend upon the manufactures of other nations. If here is our granary, our market, here must be our workshop. So long as foreign nations, by the help of free trade, are able to keep down the price of American manufactures, the wages of the laborer are kept down, and it is time that every workman in the land should know that the enemies of protection are the instruments of European monopolies, and that it is they who would give England, France, and Belgium unrestrained permission to undersell us in our own markets.

# MAZZINI AND ITALY.

The stirring pronunciamento by Mazzini, furnished to the forthcoming number of The Atlantic Monthly, and printed in this morning's TRIBUNE, is one of the most eloquent and characteristic productions which ever came from the pen of the illustrious champion of Italian liberty. It is a scathing denunciation of King Victor Emmanuel; a review of the part which the monarchy performed in the late war, of the duties which it left unfulfilled, the popular hopes which it thwarted, the humiliations which it ignominiously endured, and the crimes and blunders which it committed at the people, lest they should acquire the consciousness of their own strength; that it purposely rendered the volunteers useless in the campaign, repressed or discouraged insurrectionary movements in the Austrian territories, and fell into military mistakes innumerable; that it yielded a shameful subserviency to France, and accepted Italian territory as a disgraceful alms from Napoleon; that it finally rested under a ruinous peace, a peace which carries with it the necessity for another par-these are the chief counts in the indictment which the patriotic leader brings against the King of Italy. That Mazzini's disappointment at the result

of the late war is shared by a large number of his countrymen there can be little doubt; but that many will agree in his belief that the present monarchy is an evil only a little less must be abolished at an early moment, we do not admit. Italy knows that she is fast making progress toward national unity under the rule of her King, and that liberal principles will have a better chance for growth when her divided people are brought together as one great nation. "Monarchical institutions," says Mazzini, "will never teach republican virtues." True; but republican principles may gather

not feel the necessity for action; and he well says that the present duty of the democracy is, therefore, education. With this in mind, the friends of liberty in Italy have founded "upon "the ruins of the monarchical delusion a Re-"publican Alliance;" and they call upon all workingmen, the young, the chivalric, and all who cherish a faith in the ultimate regenera-

'sacrifice." SLAVERY IN NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. Sumner introduced into the Senate tately a resolution of inquiry "whether any "further legislation is necessary to prevent the enslavement of the Indians or any system of peonage in the Territory of New-Mex-'ico." A similar resolution was offered yesterday in the House. We trust that the matter will be dealt with promptly and effectually The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs asserts that the peonage system, either in the ordinary Mexican form of a state of continual imprisonment or service for debt, or in that of practical enslavement of captured Indians, "is the universally recognized mode of obtaining labor and assistance" in New-Mexico. There are no fewer than 400 of these Indian slaves in Santa Fé alone, and many of them are, or were lately, held by Federal officers. The local Superintendent of Indian Affairs, acting under instructions from Washington, notified to the inhabitants of the Territory long ago that under the Proclamation of Emancipation no more captives must be enslaved, and that those already held must be given up; but the slaveholders have not thus far found it convenient to pay any regard to the law.

The circumstances under which these captives are obtained aggravate the enormity of the wrong, and are of course productive of a good deal of the chronic hostility of the Navajoes, from whom the prisoners are generally taken. It seems that the white inhabitants are encouraged by the territorial law to organize volunteer campaigns-or, in plain English, free-booting and slave-stealing expeditions against the Indians. The plunder is considered the property of the raiders; the captives are to be turned over to the public authorities. But in practice the captives are generally sold, at a price of from \$75 to \$400, or are held in virtual slavery. Does any one suppose that these Indian expeditions are never undertaken except from consideraions of public safety ? Does any one believe that in many cases this marauding and man-hunting is one whit better than the slave trade? About 7,000 Navajo prisoners, captured by volunteer expeditions, are now held at the Indian reservation. According to Col. Arny, Acting Secretary of the Territory, they have been abused in the most shameful manner. Most of them are women, and the best way to dispose of them seems to be a problem of a rather perplexing

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN ART. The corporate body of artists known as the 'National Academy of Design" has within a few days presented to Congress, by the hands of Senator Morgan, a memorial asking that a specific duty of \$100 be imposed on each oil painting imported into this country, with an addition of 10 per centum on the excess of value above \$1,000 each; and the 73 artists who present this memorial declare that its object is the protection of American Art. Whoever else, then, may be indifferent in this matter, we cannot be so. On the contrary, we feel the deepest interest that the Government shall pursue the best course in this matterbest for the public and best for the artists; and we consider it an important public duty to discuss the legislation proposed fully and freely. It is no trivial legislation, but will have wide influence on the education of our people, and must seriously affect the condition of an art of vital importance to our national We have known of this movement since it

was first set on foot. It must be now ten years ago that a prominent American artist, in the course of a conversation on this very subject, declared to us that he thought a duty ought to be put upon foreign pictures, tariff that shall necessitate its development. so high as to be prohibitive; the interests of To reap the value of our strength, we must Art in America demanded, he said, that they paratively small—say \$25, or even \$15—put upon should be kept out of the country, and our artists allowed to work without competition. This remark was made at a time when the importation of foreign pictures had just begun, and when there seemed no danger that it would ever be excessive. Since then, however, matters have greatly changed. The importation of French, Belgian and German pictures has become a business of importance, in which large sums are invested. Our readers would be surprised if they knew what prices are demanded and freely paid for choice pictures by the best foreign artists. And it is now an every-day matter for the best works of the best modern European (continental) painters to be imported into this country. We believe that no consideration of too high cost any longer prevents a picture being brought to New-York for sale. The only question is, Is the subject like to prove attractive? If it be, then it is imported; and lately, in the case of one importer, it has frequently happened that the refusal of pictures has been asked for, not by one but by several persons, merely on the strength of the artist's name, before the boxes have been passed at the Custom-House; and no sooner have they been seen than they every step. That it rejected the assistance of have been bought and carried home. Five years ago, many pictures were brought to New-York and carried back again to Europe for want of a purchaser, that would now be bought before they had been here a day. Who supposes that if Delaroche's "Marie Antoinette," or his reduction of the "Hémicycle," or Vernet's "Joseph and his Brethren," or Gérome's 'Ave! Imperator!" or Leys' "Protestants listening to the Reading of the Revocation of the 'Edict of Nantes," were to come to this country now, they would be allowed to leave it?

But the change that has taken place in this matter of foreign pictures has another face. There have been a great number of good pictures by men of repute brought here within the last six years, and within the last three years there have also been imported a great number of trashy pictures by men of no repute. than the Austrian despotism, and an evil which | And that is not all. There has sprung up a very extensive trade in pictures pretending to be, and in many cases guaranteed to be, by the second-rate or third-rate artists whose names are signed to them, but which are in reality only clever forgeries of their work. It is well understood that this is true; but the not very surprising fact that the forgeries are often quite as good as the originals, has naturally had a tendency to injure both the legitimate and the illegitimate trade in this class of pictures. Nevertheless, the trade exists; and a dozen painters might be named whose works it would never be safe to buy without a written guaranty, signed by the artist himself-a guaranty which, it need hardly be said, it is in nearly-every case impossible to procure.

They would easily find a dozen purchasers.

Here, then, are three classes of pictures which are constantly being imported into our country: the good pictures by men of mark; the poor democratic and progressive societies, upon the pictures by painters of little merit, by young men, by imitators, &c.; the forgeries of the works of men of established reputation, but of the insurgents, and the youth of Greece are sun of Europe, to rally round their flag, "and | and the artist to look upon these three classes

"form one vast union of active endeavor and of pictures? Plainly, it seems to us that the first class is of great value to the public; not merely is it a great luxury, a great delight, but it is a valuable educator. The pictures of this class enlarge the public mind, widen its sympathies, lift it up. They are essential to our culture; they make a part of our intellectual life; now that we have had them, we should feel that we suffered loss to be deprived of them; and we believe it [could be proved that, so far from hindering the sale of good American pictures, they have helped the sale. Our best men have been getting better and better prices within the last ten years, not worse and worse. We do not now refer to stories of great prices told merely for the sake of creating and bolstering up an unreal reputation; but we mean real prices, such as are easily obtained by Eastman Johnson, Kensett, Huntington, Durand, and other favorites of the public. And we know that the best men we have are no enemies to the importation of pictures by such artists as Gérome, Leys, Bouguereau, Merle, Willems, and Tissot. They study them carefully, recognize their value, and acknowledge that they learn from them.

Nothing need be said as to the desirableness of driving out the forgeries, and ruining the trade in them, if it could be accomplished; but the second of our three classes demands consideration. It is here, in truth, that the real difficulty lies; and it is from these pictures that our artists, particularly the younger ones, really suffer. No doubt, they lose some orders, and fail to sell some pictures in consequence of the low price of the forgeries; but it is rather the showy pictures of the second class that draw off customers, who think they are getting more for their money-cleverer and more striking works and the charm of a foreign name-a charm as old as the world. In truth, these pictures do no one any good; they are worthless trash; and, if they could be kept out of the country, no one would have any reason to complain, except the importers. We forego the discussion of the question, in

this place, how far it is well to treat people

as babies and lock up matches, and arsenic, and bad books, lest they should eat and read ruin. All we say is, we should have been very glad if these pictures had never come here, and we should shed no tears if they could be prevented from coming any longer. But we think there ought to be discrimination; and we cannot think it sensible to wage war upon all foreign pictures, and drive them all away from the country, because a great many of them are worthless. It is very easy, as it seems to us, to get rid of the bad, and keep the good. We, believe that these cheap showy pictures are doing our artists-especially the young, rising men-an injury, by drawing off purchasers, and we shall be glad to see their importation hindered, if not altogether stopped. But we think the artists who have presented this memorial to Congress have shown a want of wisdom in asking for such an excessive tax. It is, perhaps, no argument against it, that the Treasury will never stultify itself by allowing any measure to pass that deprives it entirely of a certain lucrative revenue. But, suppose that the artists gain what they wish. Then, it will be plain that the tax is prohibitory not of the poor pictures, the cheap pictures, the forgeries alone, but of all foreign pictures. And, whatever a few illiberal men among the artists may desire, we are sure that no good artist, no man of culture and intelligence among the artists, desires any such result. The public have their rights as well as the artists; and one of those rights is to share in everything that advances education, excites thought, elevates the mind. No one will deny that Art, worthy to be so called, does these things. Then why, to serve a few men belonging to a certain class, should a whole population be cut off from such a privilege? A tax comimportations by shutting out the whole class of trashy pictures and copies, while the best pictures would continue to be imported. Such a measure as this might have been proposed with some reasonable prospect of success, and we wish the artists might see the desirableness of reconsidering their action. In principle, we think they are nearly right; but we cannot approve the details of their measure. There is much more to be said on this subject, but enough for to-day. MASSACHUSETTS.

THE PAILURE OF A BOSTON SOAP MANUFACTURER-DISBURSEMENTS AT THE CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD.

BY TRUEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.-The failure of our oldest soap manufacturing house is announced for the amount of \$225,000. The failure of a prominent broker, several weeks ago, is said to have led to this event. ago, is said to have led to this event.

The number of men receiving pay at the navy-yard to-day is 1,982, and the amount disbursed was \$129,762 56 for the last quarter. The officers' pay amounted to \$71,131 54, and for the month of December to about \$25,000. During and for the month of December to about \$25,000. During
the same month the officers received prize money
amounting to \$3,000 o5. During the month about 160
workmen were discharged from the yard.
The Inspector General of Fish, in his annual report,
gives as the whole number of barrels of mackerel inspected last year, 281,606, a falling off from 1865 of 26,000
barrels.

CHICAGO.

COLORED LADIES REFUSED ADMISSION TO THEO.

TILTON'S LECTURE-RISTORI. BY TRIRGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CHICAGO, Jan. 15 .- Theo. Tilton lectured last night.

Being advised in the afternoon that colored ladies of the Being advised in the afternoon that colored ladies of the highest respectability had been refused tickets, he went in person to the office and demanded an explanation. The salesman referred him to Mr. Crosby, who assumed the responsibility. Mr. Tilton appealed to the President of the Young Men's Association, who immediately issued complimentary tickets to the best reserved seats in the house, which Mr. Tilton insisted upon personally delivering to the ladies in question. Toward the close of his address he narrated the facts, and added that heretofore he had not been in favor of lotteries, but if the drawing of a lottery would change the ownership of the Opera House, he hoped it would take place without delay.

DISASTERS.

WRECK OF THE BARK EVENTION ON THE FLORIDA COAST. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 15.—The American bark Eventide, Capt. C. C. Park, from Florida for New-York, with 190,000 foet of lumber, struck on the Pelican shoal on the 9th inst. Every effort was pade to gether off, but in vain. The captain and crew abandoned her on the 13th, making Jackil Island, where they remained until she went to pieces. The Eventide was of 280 tuns burden, 13 years old, and was built at Searsport, Maine. She was owned by Capt. O. L. Patterson and others of that place. She was partially insured, and will prove a total loss, excepting, perhaps, the sails and rigging.

# BREACH-LOADING ARMS.

SPRINGPIELD, Jan. 15.—The preparations at the Armory for the work on the order for 25,000 new bre Armory for the work on the order for 25,000 new breachloaders for the Government have been completed, and for
the present about 50 guns a day will be turned out. They
are the old Springfield muskets altered, and make a very
beautiful and effective arm. Martin's "Central Fire
Cartridge," an invention of Edward Martin, a workman
at the Armory, perfected about a year ago, will be used
with them. The advantage this cartridge has over others
made on the same principle is that the anvil on which
rests the fulminate is not blown out by the explosion, but
remains in the shell. Phese cartridges will be manufactured at the Frankfort (Ky.) Arsenal. FREEDMEN IN CONNECTICUT.

TRURGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. HARTFORD, Jan. 15.—Gen. Howard of the Freed-men's Bureau has sent on an installment of 21 young freed-men for those at Hartford who desire negro help.

AQUATIC.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—Walter Brown of Portland has a rowing match with Hammill of Pittsburgh, Pa., for \$4,000 over a five-mile course. Brown is allowed

MUSIC. The opening of the new season of English Opera is auspicious. We have to regret that unusual pressur excluded its earlier notice; for the performance of Martha on Monday evening was exceedingly credit. able to our American company, and in parts and chorus would have been worthy of any clever foreign rival. It is something to hear our not always sweet-spoken mother-tongue sung mellifleously, if we may be allowed to speak with suphemism of the satisfaction of hearing good English rationally and agreeably pronounced in music. Flotow's ccleetic music is as well adapted to English interpretation as any other; and the vivacity of Martha furnishes a fair, if not too exacting, test. of English singing. Hence, we have pleasure from seeing how well the Richings company are now able to render, not merely the vocal form of this favorite, but much of its bloom and spirit—the May-day sprightliness which is its verdant charm to the oldest opera-goer. Miss Richings acted and sung the part of the heroine acceptably; her merits and defects are alike well known to a public with whom she has been long familiar, and who are content to regard the former with deserved partiality on account of the excellent effort which she has made to advance appular and native music. The bistory on account of the excellent effort which she has made to advance popular and native music. The history of English opera is that of a long-wandering and very scarce tribe, whose members are not to be either brought or kept together easily; and viewing this the patience and persistence of Miss Richings and her co-managers, in keeping alive the varying fortunes of a native opera, and gathering and drilling from small and crude beginnings, a respectable force of singers, are to be frankly commended. Mr. William Castle and Mr. Campbell have added very largely to the force and attraction of the company. They are tolerable actors, and the best tenor and baritone that English opera in this country has presented us for many years.

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We have to thank the Richings company for another performance of William Vincent Wallace's pleasant opera of Maritana, which owes its first production in many years to this company. Maritana derives its current popularity from two ballada of euphonious but somewhat unmeaning versification, in the best sentimental style of Baife's ballad-maker, Mr. Alfred Bunn. "In happy moments" and "Scenes that are brightest" are widely known songs which represent the genius of this opera. Nothing else in it has nearly so much inspiration. They are more

that are brightest" are widely known songs which represent the genius of this opera. Nothing clss in it has nearly so much inspiration. They are more fervid and sensuous than the melodies of Balfe, and well deserve their place in favor.

Of Maritana it is not necessary to speak at great length. Suffice it to say that it is among the carliest works of one of the very best of English composers, and while it shows unmistakable genius, particularly in melody, it has also crudities and inequalities that are equally plain. The composer's taste gives to much in his opera that is conventional and wanting in pure invention the appearance of sathusiasm in his work. His cavatinas, and ensemble pieces are not as a rule successful; he does not always improve his situations; nor have his finaled great effect, though what Mr. Wallace was able to do with music of this kind is evident in some of the concerted music of the first act. The delicacy of Mr. Wallace's style as an instrumentalist is shown in his overture, which wants vigor and sustained idea quite as much as the opera itself. The overture was as feebly played as many of the choruses were weakly sung. Miss Richings, whose style as a singer seems to us much too accentuated, acquitted herself, nevertheless, well as Maritana, and Mrs. Seguin sang with excollent feeling the air of Lazarillo in the second act. "There is a flower" was given with unusual expression by Mr. Castle, and "In happy moments" was sung with seminable fervor by Mr. Campbell. We trust that the managers will be induced to repeat the opera before the season closes.

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admirable fervor by Mr. Campbell. We trust that the managers will be induced to repeat the opera before the season closes.

Remarkable as a musical event was the production of Mozart's Marriage of Figaro on Monday evening at the Thalia Theater. This joyous opera is welcome to lovers of music for many other reasons beside its novelty and rarity. Mozart never set himself a more complicated task than that of putting Figaro's talkative, intriguing libretto to music: said libretto must be allowed its merits, but it russ into ingenious prolixity. Yet who would have one note of the magical score unwritten? The Marriage of Figaro is anything but an obsolete work. It has plenty of characteristic melodies, which a popular audience would recognize; but back of these fountains of song are source of studious pleasure. The large jollity of Figaro's songs; the great march and its accompanying instrumentation in the scene of the procession before the Count and Countess; the delicious duet of the Zephyr song in the third act—most etherial and bioyant music; these are but a few of the mentionable beauties of this extraordinary work. Of the performance, much is to be said in its praise as a venture. We can only particularize the genial singing of Madame Frederici, and especially the fine delivery of the well-known solo of the Count in the second act—a model of musical soliloquy—by William Formes, Perhaps we should add a word of Mr. Joseph Chahdon's even but unemotional performance of Figaro. For the rest, the singing was fair, bad, and indifferent. The repetition of the opera last evening was needed to enable the German company to render it with greater credit to themselves and the componer. It was then much better performed in certain essentials, and we are only sorry that its audience was so poor in point of numbers.

On Thursday evening, French Opera will be resumed at the Theatre Francais, when Offenbach—big drillery and volatility—will surely be enjoyed.

Mr. C. H. Farnham, son of the well-known Ameri-

rollery and volatility—will surely be enjoyed.

Mr. C. H. Farnbam, son of the well-known Ameri-Mr. C. H. Farnham, son of the well-known American authoress, is now introducing among our church people the Galin method of instruction in Congregational singing. This system, which is believed to bat the simplest yet established, has received the indorsement of such composers as Rossini, David, Offenbach, and a score more of eminent musicians in France. In a series of ten free lecture lessons, the next to be given at the New-England Congregational Church (Forty-first-st., near Sixth-ave.), on Thursday evening, Mr. Farnham will explain his system. We have only to say that we are impressed with it

day evening, Mr. Farnham will explain his system. We have only to say that we are impressed with its merits, and shall speak of it further.

A concert for the benefit of the Twenty-first-st, Reformed Dutch Church will be given on Wodnesday evening, under conduct of Mr. Alfred Pease, the well-known pianist, who will be assisted by a large number of angateurs. ber of amateurs.

# THE BRAMA.

MR. BOOTH IN "THE FOOL'S REVENGE."

Mr. Tom Taylor's three-act version of Victor Hugo's "Le Roi S'Amuse" was acted at the Winter Garden on Monday, before an audience that comfortably filled the house. The piece is new to this stage, though not new to the habitual votaries of the theater. Its subject has been made familiar by the opera of "Rigoletto," and it was itself produced, nearly three years ago, at Niblo's Garden, when, as at present, the character of Bertuccio was -personated by Mr. Booth. There is scarcely need, therefore, to descant upon the exceedingly painful and even repulsive nature of the drama The forcible abduction of a woman by a libertine is as unpleasant a theme as can easily be suggestedand this is the grand incident of "The Fool's Revenge." But the circumstances of this abduction are so arranged as to afford a tremendous dramatio situation. A father, blindly pursuing vengeance, is made to assist at the carrying off of his own daughter. This father is the Fool, and this is his revenge. He, of course, subsequently discovers his mistake—and, when he does so, he suffers a revulsion of feeling and a shock of agony, to which no words can do justice. Mr. Tom Taylor has entirely changed the climax of the original French play. The superhuman horrors in which Victor Hugo terminates the Fool's career are wisely lopped off, and the end is made endurable despite an atmosphere of great suffering, Mr. Booth personated Bertuccio last evening with extraordinary power. The character gives great scope both to his imagination and his sensibility. It calls out, too, that vitality and fire whereby he exercises such singular control over the emotions of his heavers. Thus, at the end of the second act, when, under the night sky and in the lonely street, he calls down upon his enemy the tortures that have long rent and burned his own bosom, he seems a veritable fiend—a horrible incarnation of gleeful wickedness and insane fury. An earlier scene, wherein Bertacoio communes with his daughter, brings out the tendarness of situation. A father, blindly pursuing vengeance, is normore fury. An earlier scene, wherein Bertaccio com-munes with his daughter, brings out the tenderness of

horrible incarnation of gleetin wickonics ane fury. An earlier scene, wherein Bertuccio communes with his daughter, brings out the tenderness of his nature, and wins strongly upon human sympathy. But the depth of pathos is reached in the scene before the doors of the banquet-hall, when Bertuccio pleads for admission, to save his daughter. The simulation of glee, through which the frantic grief and terror of the father faintly glimmered—smiting the heart with bitter pain—was, on the part of Mr. Booth, most perfect. His audience, which had not hitherto been demonstrative, burst forth at this point into a storm of spontaneous applause. Mr. Booth, however, can scarcely expect his Bertuccio to become popular. It is too hideous a part in its externals, and it is set in too hideous a drama, truly to please either an educated or a popular taste. It reveals his genius, indeed, more clearly than many a better character. But it must, after all, take rank with the monstrosities of art. The Fool's Revenge" will be again presented to morrow evening. It has been somewhat hastily prepared, and the scenery employed last night looked dingy in many parts. The miscellaneous acting was in general, commonplace. One new face appeared on the ocassion which we trust to see again. Miss Rachel Noah, a young actress from the Boston Theater, played Fiordelisa, the Fool's Daughter. She is petite and graceful, and plays with unusual brightness in the lighter and simple, scenes. Her sentiment, however, seemed forced and artificial. The little part of Ginerra was gracefully played by Miss Cushung—also a comparatively new performer, who seams readily to acquire ease, and who certainly evinces taste and study. "Romeo and Juliet" will be repeated at this theater to-night."